

CRAFTSMAN.

By CALEB D'ANVERS, of GRAY'S-INN, Esq;

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1732.

The Conclusion of our two former.

However Pericles endeavoured, from Time to Time, to varnish over the present State of Affairs; continually amusing the People with Assurances of the Successes of his Negotiations abroad, and even the Perplexity of them was of Benefit to Him; for it help'd to divert the Thoughts of the Publick from

looking into his Conduct; his Creatures, upon the least Offer at it, crying out that Divisions at home would give the greatest Encouragement to the common Enemy.

The present Uncertainties gave Him likewise some Pretence for supplying his vast Expences, either to carry on Engagements to prevent a War, or for making the necessary Preparations to begin one; and thus Arguments were never wanting to fleece the People, who in vain complain'd of the great Profusion of the publick Money, without any Account having been given of it by One, who had for so many Years had the sole and absolute Disposition of their Revenues; whereas it had ever been usual before his Time for the *Prytanis*, who were a Committee of the Senate, annually to examine the publick Accounts, in the most solemn Manner; being sworn upon the Altar, before They enter'd upon that Office, to discharge their Duty with the utmost Impartiality, Fidelity and Justice to their Country.—So careful have all wise Governments ever been to preserve this Branch of the Administration from Corruption; well knowing that without it all other Precautions would be vain and ineffectual to support the Liberties of a free People.

As Pericles fell under the general Censure of the People, on this Account, so He did not escape being several Times charged in the publick Assemblies with the visible Corruption of his Management; which once went so far that *Dracontides*, as *Plutarch* informs us, carried a Resolution, or Decree, for impeaching Him of embezzling the publick Treasure; but *Agnon*, one of his Creatures, by the Alteration of some Words, rendered it ineffectual; and by these little Arts and Shifts, which too many of his Dependents in the Senate were always ready to countenance and support, He baffled all Endeavours to obtain any Account of the immense Sums, which He had spent, during his Administration.

But it would have been impossible for Him to have stood the general Clamour and Demand of the People for bringing Him to Justice, if He had not had Recourse to a new Artifice, which no Minister before Him had the Assurance to attempt. This was a Proposal for allowing Him ten Talents for *Secret Service Money*; which, though no very great Sum, yet as it was understood, and even acknowledg'd by Himself, to be the *Wages of Iniquity*, it was giving a publick Sanction to Corruption, and was a Precedent, that at once quite overturn'd all the ancient Checks and Controuls, by which their Ancestors had, in the strictest Manner, guarded against the Embezzlement of publick Money; the Disposal of which was, by this Stroke, put into the absolute Power of Him, who was at the *Head of the Treasury*; for under this Cover, He had the most unlimited Scope to supply any Expences, under Pretence of the publick Service.

One would think that nothing more could have been desired to gratify the most infatiate Thirst of Power and Dominion; but such were the extravagant Expences of Pericles, in unprofitable Negotiations abroad, and satisfying the craving Importunities of his Dependents at home, who always rose in their Demands in Proportion to the Difficulties, in which They saw Him engaged, and the Want He had of their Service; that though He fear'd no Repulse to the most unreasonable Demand of new Supplies; yet, being conscious Himself of his exorbitant Expences, He began to be ashamed that the People should see what Money He consumed. He therefore resolv'd to make one bold Step more, to secure Himself of a Fund, which would at once fully answer his Purposes and conceal his Profusions. This He put in Execution, by seizing upon the *sacred Treasure at Delos*, which was deposited there by the common Consent of the States of *Greece*, to be kept inviolable, never to be touch'd but in Case of the utmost Extremity, and That not without their unanimous Advice and Consent.

Such an open Violation of the publick Faith raised the Clamours of all *Greece* upon Pericles; which He endeavoured to palliate at first with the Pretence of its being in greater Safety and the Advantages, that might be made of it, by employing it for the Benefit of the Publick; but when He saw how few there were, who had the Virtue or Courage to oppose Him, even in this extreme Act of Violence, He grew bolder, in a little Time, and being pres'd upon this Article, openly defy'd Them

in the publick Assemblies, and with the most assuming Arrogance declared, that the Money, when it was once granted, was no longer Theirs, who gave it, but Theirs, who received it.

He soon after follow'd this with another Declaration: that the Necessities of the State, of which He was to be the Judge Himself, were above all Laws, and that nothing was so sacred, but that even the Plate and Riches of the Temples might be seiz'd, and Restitution made afterwards; well knowing that it would not be in his Time, nor any Part of his Concern.

This great Treasure being now wholly in the Possession of Pericles, He had no farther Trouble than to give such Accounts of it to the Publick as He thought fit; for any Proposal of appointing Persons (as was the ancient, establish'd Custom) to examine his Books, or count the Talents remaining, was opposed with the old Cant of distrust so virtuous an Administration, as his Creatures had the Impudence to call it, and forwarding the Designs of the Enemy, by raising Divisions at home; the constant Artifice of Tho, who are engaged in Measures destructive to their Country, and are sensible that their Actions will not bear Examination; whereas, in Truth, no Enemy is so dangerous to a free People as these domesick Spoilers; for though Nations may, and often have been, laid waste by foreign Invaders; yet many of Them have recover'd their ancient Freedom and Prosperity, as *Athens* it self had lately done, after all the Malice of the *Persian*; whereas History affords us no Example of any Nation, that ever regain'd their Liberties, when They had tamely consented to the Loss of them, or infamously sold them to their Governors for the present Supply of their Luxury and Vices; but their unhappy Posterity have for ever groan'd under the Inheritance of Slavery, deliver'd down to Them by their Fore-Fathers.—But to return to Pericles.

His Success, which even exceeded his own Expectations, struck every honest *Athenian* dumb with Astonishment at the continued, abject Compliances of their Fellow-Citizens. Pericles now flatter'd Himself that his Authority and Power were so firmly establish'd, as to be out of the Reach of all Accidents. This made Him so haughty and insolent, that He became grievous to his own Creatures, and the Object of universal Odium; which was not a little heighten'd by the growing Necessities of the State, and the Poverty of the People; so that the former Clamours were again renew'd with great Warmth and Violence for an Account of the Disposition of the Money, which had been dissipat'd during his long and expensive Administration. This rous'd his Apprehensions and threw Him into great Perplexities; which his Relation *Alcibiades* taking Notice of one Day, when He was more melancholy than usual, He ask'd Him the Reason of it. Pericles told Him that He was considering how to make up his Accounts with the Publick; to which this young Profligate (who gave such an early Instance of the Mischief) He was one Day, to bring upon his Country reply'd, that He had much better consider how to avoid giving any Account. Unhappily for *Athens*, He took his Kinsman's Advice, and seeing no other Way to escape and divert the impending Storm from bursting upon Himself, He chose to turn it upon his Country, by plunging Them into a War with *Sparta*.

The *Spartans*, notwithstanding the Indination They had shewn to begin the War, yet when Things came near to an Extremity, still express'd a Desire of continuing the Peace; and at last offer'd to desist from it, in Case the *Athenians* would consent to take off the Restraint from the Trade of the *Megareans*.

Pericles, in a long Speech, dissuaded Them from accepting the Conditions offer'd, by telling Them that though This was a Matter of no great Consequence, (as, in Truth, it was not) yet the Manner, in which it was ask'd, made it necessary for the Commonwealth to shew their Firmness upon this Occasion, in order to support their Honour, and prevent the Attempts of future Impostions upon Them, in Matters of greater Concern.

This determined the *vonal Assembly* for War, which was soon after begun by the Siege of *Platae*, a strong Town of great Importance, and the only Acquisition of the *Athenians* by all their glorious Successes over the *Persian*; which however, in the Course of the War, was scandalously neglected by the *Athenians*, and fell a Sacrifice to *Sparta*.

Some Endeavours were used to terminate the War soon after it began by a Truce made for a Year, in order to agree upon preliminary Articles of Peace; but They were never settled in such a Manner as to take Effect; and a Peace, that was afterwards concluded between Them, had little better Success, the Articles being never put in Execution, or comply'd with on either Side; but the short Time it lasted was spent in breaking and renewing Alliances with their Neighbours in such a Manner, that it would require copying out the fifth

Book of *Thucydides* to repeat the mutual Infidelities and Treacheries practis'd by *Athens* and *Sparta*, during this Cessation, which both Sides were more tired with than the War; and all *Greece*, with the neighbouring Powers, being now one Way or other engaged, it was soon renew'd with the greatest Animosity, and at last ended with the intire Reduction of *Athens* to the Subjection of *Sparta*; a Fate, which They might in all Probability have escap'd, if Pericles had either had the Honesty to have preserved the Peace, by forbearing to intermeddle, where He had nothing to do, or the Spirit to have begun the War sooner, before *Athens* was quite exhausted, and had lost all Credit abroad by his wretched Management.

It ought however to be rememb'r'd, for the Honour of that learned State, that the most celebrated Wits and Poets of *Athens* endeavoured to open the Eyes of their Countrymen, and animate Them against Pericles, by exposing his Conduct in satirical Poems and Inveigles; but They were too far gone in Luxury and Corruption to recover their ancient Spirit, being continually foot'd in their Vices by a Set of profligate Writers, whom Pericles had pick'd up and employed in his Service. These Fellows were so abandon'd that They not only made a Jest of *Liberty* and justify'd all the Methods of arbitrary Government, but put their Patron in Competition with *Jupiter* Himself, and flattered Him with the Appellation of *Olympius*, at the same Time that He was precipitating the Destruction of their Country.

Thus We see that the over-grown Power, Ambition and Corruption of one MAN brought Ruin upon the most flourishing State in the Universe; and there are not wanting Instances of the like Kind in History to convince us that the same Conduct will have the same Consequences in all Ages and all Nations.

I am, SIR, &c.

PHIL-ATHENUS.

To the honourable Thomas Baker, Glazier in Charles-street, Covent-Garden, and Captain of a Company in the Red Regiment of the Train'd Bands of Westminster.

The humble Petition of Richard Francklin, Bookseller, late of Russel-street, in Covent-Garden aforesaid.

Humbly Swweth,

THAT your Petitioner, to his great Surprise, hath lately received your Honour's Summons, requiring his personal Appearance and Service, at the Beat of your Honour's Drum; to which He begg'd Leave to return the following Answer.

Although the said Richard Francklin be a Person in no Degree proportionable to your Honour (being at least one Foot shorter in Stature, and above two Yards less in Circumference) yet He does not deny Himself to be a fit and able Man to serve his Country, under the Command of your Honour, and He hopes the Publick are fully convinc'd of his Readiness to do it upon all Occasions; but, to his great Sorrow, He finds Himself oblig'd to acquaint your Honour that He is at present confin'd by a Wound, which He lately received in the Service; for the Cure whereof He is committed to the Custody and Care of the Marshal of the King's Bench, in the Borough of Southwark, which renders Him incapable of obeying your Honour's Summons, unless your Honour, in your great Wisdom, can find Means to procure his Discharge from the said Marshal; in which Case, He promises to provide Himself with a Musket and Bayonet fitted thereto, (the Barrel whereof to be three Foot four Inches in Length; the Gage of the Bore to be twelve Bullets to the Pound) with Powder and Ball, a Cartridge Pouch and Shoulder Bag, a Waist Belt and Sling (all of Buff) and Sword; and to be ready to appear therewith at Beat of Drum, or otherwise, as Cause shall require, in Obedience to your Honour's Summons, as becomes a Gentleman Soldier and Bookseller.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly hopes that your Honour will forthwith procure his Enlargement, or be so good as to dispense with his Appearance at this particular Juncture;

And your Petitioner, as in Duty bound, shall ever pray,

POSTSCRIPT.

Your Honour having enford'd your Summons with a Clause of an Act, made in the Reign of King Charles II, I beg Leave to annex another Clause of the same Act, for the Perusal of your Honour and your Superiors.

And for the better and more speedy Execution of the Premises, be it further enacted that the said respective Lieutenants shall be and are hereby required to appoin

ceiving and paying such Monies as shall be levied by Virtue hereof; of all which Receipts and Disbursements thereof the said Treasurer, Clerk and Clerks are every six Months to give their Accounts in writing, and upon Oath, to the said Lieutenants and their Deputies, or any three or more of Them, which Oath they have hereby Power to administer, and the said Account, so to be taken, shall be forthwith certifid to the Lords of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and a Duplicate thereof shall be certifid to the Justices of Peace at the next general Quarter Sessions.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

We have received the following Particulars relating to the Affairs of Corsica, which We publish with great Pleasure for the Honour of his Imperial Majesty and some of his chief Ministers. They seem to contain the clearest Account of those Affairs, and of the Reasons, which have hitherto retarded the Execution of the Treaty made with the Corsicans.

A State of the Affairs of CORSICA.

The Republick of Genoa had long been tampering with the Court of Vienna, in order to bring his Imperial Majesty to retract the Article of Guaranty made in Favour of the Corsicans; and she was so well persuaded of Success, that she had begun with corrupting the Imperial Officers. C—— had made no Scruple of taking Care of himself in the Restitution of the Hostages, and in the Imprisonment of the Four Corsican Chiefs at Genoa, having bargain'd with the Genoese for his own and a certain General's breaking their Faith. C—— received, amongst other Presents, 12,000 Spanish Piasters in Money, and the said General, at two several Times, the Sum of 18,000 Cruzados of Genoa, which made 27,000 Piasters, and amongst other Presents, the Sword set wth Diamonds, purposely made for him in France, the Price of the Corsican Liberty, and not a Reward for the Conquest of the Island. From this Time the Genoese thought they had full Liberty of treating the Corsicans as they pleased; but they, far from suffering themselves to be discouraged, or lose heart, renew'd the Hostilities, and again appeared in Arms on the other Side of the Hills to the Number of 18000 Men, commanded and directed by their Chancellor, who had escaped out of P. W——'s Hands, and they have burnt some Houses belonging to the Genoese.

It is said that the Marquis P——ni, the Genoese Envoy, employed his utmost Power with the Emperor and P. Eugene to induce them to grant the Republick of Genoa an entire Liberty of acting with the Corsicans as they thought fit, without the least regard to the Treaty made by the Imperial Generals, and by the Intervention of that Court. The Emperor and P. Eugene however rejected all the Instances made by the Genoese, and the latter declared to the Marquis, that if he had no other Commission from the Republick, than That of breaking the Treaty, and the publick Faith, he should take Care how he ventured to set his Foot any more within his Anti-Chamber, or to appear before him without fresh Instructions, and those of another Nature. It is likewise said that the Republick endeavoured to corrupt Count D——, Governor of Milan; but whether the Offers were to be inconsiderable, he being vastly rich, or that he had received counter Orders from Vienna, he absolutely refused to come into the Genoese Interest, but on the contrary inveighed severely against their Breach of Faith. They have had Orders religiously to perform the Treaty, and to send both the Prisoners, and Hostages to Milan. To that End an Imperial Commissary has been sent to Corsica, to be upon the Spot, and to assist not only at the Conclusion of the Treaty, but to remain there, and keep a watchful Eye over them, that for the future there may be no Infraction made either in the Articles, or in the Emperor's Guaranty; and Col. Wackenbork is order'd not to march with the three Battalions out of Corsica, until the entire Execution of the Treaty; and if any Difficulties should arise, he is to have Recourse to the Governor of Milan for necessary Orders, who is furnished with the proper Powers. Notwithstanding all This, the Genoese were resolute to make their last Push, by sending 400 thousand Florins to Vienna, to be employ'd in bringing the Emperor and his Ministers over; but this Battery had no better Success than the rest; for from it; for Orders were sent to Count Daur, Governor of Milan, that in Case the Genoese raised any new Delays in the Execution of the Treaty, or made any fresh Difficulties, he should order two Regiments to Noci, and on the Genoese Territories, to remain there at Discretion, till he had forc'd them to an entire Obedience. Whereupon the Republick complimented the Emperor with the Cession of the Island and Dominion of Corsica, they not caring to keep it upon Conditions so prejudicial. This Proposal was not accepted, any more than the former; and thus the Republick has obtained nothing more by this Revolt and Submission of the Corsicans, than the loss of their own Credit, the enlarging of the Corsican Privileges, and the throwing away a large Sum of Money to no Purpose upon the Germans.

Four Spanish Men of War commanded by Regis, after they shall have landed the Money, which they have on board for the Payment of the Spanish Troops, and the Subsistence of the Infante Don Carlos, will appear before Genoa, to demand Satisfaction of this Republick for the Insults offer'd to Spain, and amongst others, that of ill treating, imprisoning, and turning the Spanish Confid out of Corsica. If the Republick pays a sufficient Fine in ready Money, it will save the Spanish Court the Trouble and Hazard of sending Spanish Money to Don Carlos; however it will be sufficient to oblige the Genoese to contribute to defray the Expences of this Prince.

Paris, Sept: 26. It appears by Letters from Rome, that the Process of Cardinal Cofcia is drawing to an End. If one may judge of his Crimes by the Length of the Proceeding, by the Sum with which he has offered to buy himself off, or by the Complaints of the Roman People, then he is a Rogue of an enormous Size. And yet for all That, there is no Appearance that his Eminency will reach the Gallows. It rather looks as if it was design'd only to make this Mitred Criminal, this Ministerial Robber, compound for all his Felonies, and refund only Part of the great Wealth he has scraped together.

Monsieur Tellier, Canon of the Cathedral of Reims, has published a Book which makes a great Show in the Booksellers Shops. It is delicately printed, magnificently adorned, and richly bound. The Author has bestowed Pains enough in his Argument to establish the Royal Authority upon the Ruins of That of the Parliament. It seems, somebody from Court has whisper'd the Canon in the Ear, that these are the Labours from whence most Profit may be drawn, and that it also clears the Road to a Bispriick.

LONDON, September 30.

On Sunday last between Six and Seven in the Morning his Majesty with his Retinue embark'd on board the Carolina Yacht at Helvoetsluys, and in about an Hour and half more, all the Yachts and Men of War were under Sail. After several Beccalmings and Anchorings, his Majesty landed on Tuesday about Two in the Afternoon at Gravesend in good Health, where being received in her Majesty's Body Coach, in which were the Earl of Scarborough, Lord Delawar, and Lord Herbert; he arrived at Kensington between Five and Six in the Evening, having pass'd through the City.

Mr. Carrington, one of his Majesty's Messengers, was dispatch'd from Gravesend with a Letter to the Queen, but a Footman of Lord Scarborough's got to Kensington some few Minutes before him, with the News of his Majesty's Landing.

Tuesday was taken at the India House the General Ballot for reducing the Bonds to Three per Cent. and a Debate arose whether the Gentlemen that were the Inspectors should declare the Ballot the same Night, or to the General Court the next Day, and it was carried for the Declaration on Tuesday Night, which was as follows, 185 for the Question, 147 against it.

The Report of the nineteen Prisoners now under Sentence of Death will soon be made to his Majesty. Uncommon Application is made for De Vic and Cray; the former being related to most of the Noble Families in France, and the latter to many of the Nobility in Ireland.

We hear that the Earl Waldegrave hath, at the Intercession of several French Noblemen, wrote from Paris to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle in Behalf of Lewis de Vic.

The said De Vic and Cray, who are under Sentence of Death in Newgate, for robbing the Lodgings of Abraham Elton, Esq; are both so dangerously ill that their Lives are despaired of, being attended by two Physicians and an Apothecary. Their Irons have been taken off, and they are removed from the Cells for some Days, on A count of their Indisposition, to an Apartment in the Preb-Yard.

On Wednesday Morning three Persons, who were Prisoners in the King's Bench Prison in Southwark for Debt, broke out of Gaol and made their Escape.

On Wednesday the 27th instant about eleven in the Forenoon died Mr. Robert Wilks, in the sixty second Year of his Age, of a very lingering and acute Illness, occasioned by Suppression of Urine. He was esteemed, and very justly, the most excellent Actor in Comic Characters in high Life, or in gentle Comedy, that this, or perhaps any Age ever produced. He generally represented virtuous Personages, so that we hardly ever remember to have seen him appear in a vicious Part, at least He never made Choice of one; and this was certainly owing to Purity of Manners that distinguished him infinitely more in private than the most virtuous Characters He represented did in publick Life. His eminent and particular Characteristicks were Justice and Economy; by these Virtues he regulated the Stage, and raised it during his Administration, which continued more than thirty Years, from the lowest to the highest Esteem and Regard. His Humanity and Integrity gained him the Affection and Esteem, not only of those who were immediately under his Direction, but of all who knew him, and had any Regard for those Virtues. He had an open, generous and compassionate Heart, so sensible of the Misfortunes of others, that He always made them his own. His unwearied Application to Business, and his Capacity for it, woud probably have raised him to a higher Degree in Life in any other Station. He was an honest Man. The Publick, his Family and his Friends have an irreparable Loss.

CURA, AMOR, LAUDES, DECUS, SILENT.

By private Letters from Seville we learn, that the Spaniards are very sickly at Oran, and daily receive great Uneasinesses from the Moors, who come down upon them from all Parts of the Country, and have block'd them up on all Sides.

By the Dorothy, Capt. Morley, from Smyrna, who has brought a large Cargoe of Fruit, we hear that the Plague raged very much in several Parts of Turkey; but when they came away, the Gentlemen of the Factory, and all were well there.

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint Thursday last, at One o'Clock, to be attended by the Citizens, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, &c. went to Kensington in their Coaches and Scarlet Gowns accordingly, where Sir William Thomson, Knt. the Recorder, and one of the Barons of the Exchequer, made their Compliments to his Majesty in a set Speech, to which his Majesty was pleased to return a most gracious Answer: They were all received very graciously, and had severally the Honour of kissing his Majesty's Hand. His Majesty was likewise pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood on the Right Hon. Francis Child, Esq; Lord Mayor, one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of Middlesex, and Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Without; John Barnard, Esq; one of the Representatives in Parliament for this City, and Alderman of Dowgate Ward; and Henry Hankey, Esq; Alderman of Longbourn Ward. After which they return'd to an elegant Entertainment provided for them by the new Sheriffs at Haberdashers Hall.

A Commission is now passing the Seal, for appointing the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Wilmington, and several of the Chief of the Nobility, to inspect the Proceeding, and to enquire into the Fees relating to the Practitioners in the Law.

The Dove of London, Capt. Canning, formerly Capt. Richard Lone, which was taking in Provisions on the North Coast of Guiney, was surpriz'd by the Negroe, they were trading with, who destroy'd the Ship, and murder'd all her Crew, except one of her mates, who was preserved of the Negroe by Capt. Wheeler, from London, who arrived there soon after this melancholy Affair was transacted.

The Hon. Col. Thomas Herbert, third Son to the Earl of Pembroke, is chosen Mayor of the Corporation of Wilton in Wiltshire for the Year ensuing.

Dead. On Saturday last died at his House at Thames Ditton near Kingston, Sidney Godolphin, Esq; Representative in Parliament for the Borough of St. Germain in Cornwall, Auditor of the Principality of Wales, Governor of the Island of Scilly, and one of the Governors of Greenwich Hospital.

Thursday South Sea Stock was 104.3 qrs. South Sea Annuity 111 3 qrs. Bank 152 1 qr. India 158.

To be SENE

At the GEORGE TAVERN at Charing-Cross, A YARD ODILE above the Five Foot long, very gentle and tame; as great a Curiosity as has been in England these many Years; together with several large and beautiful Rat-tle-Snakes and other Rarities.

Attendance is given from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night.

This Day is Published,

THE FOURTH EDITION.

[Revised, Corrected, and Enlarged by the Author] of LIBERTY and PROPERTY.

A PAMPHLET highly necessary to be read by every Englishman, who has the least Regard for those two invaluable Blessings Containing several curious Stories and Matters of Fact, with original Letters and other Papers. And some Observations upon the present State of the Nation. The whole in a Letter to a Member of the House of Commons.

By BUSTACE BUDGELL, Esq;

Qui nescit, omnibus ministrum.

Ucagemon. Jam proximus ardor.

VIRG.

Printed for W. Mairs, at the Law in the Old Bailey; and sold by R. Mountague at the Post-Office in Great Queen-Street, near Drury-Lane; and Q. Payne in Round-Court in the Strand, and the Booksellers of London and Westminster. Price sixp'd.

This Day are Published,

The WORKS of the Learned Mr. JOSEPH STENNET. To which is prefix'd, Some Account of his Life. In Four Vols. To which may be added, a Fifth, containing his Answer to Mr. DAVID RUSSEN.

Printed for J. Darby, D. Midwinter and A. Ward, J. Odorn and T. Longman, J. Noon, F. Clay, T. Cox, R. Ford, R. Heath and J. Gray.

To be SOLD, a great Pennworth. At the Green-Ball in Castle-Street, by Cecil-Court, near Leices- Fields.

A large Parcel of Hollands, Cordwicks, Dowl, Gau-licks, and other Linnen-Drapery Goods, Mechlin Lace and Edgings, Silver and Brass Medals. Likewise a Collection of Pictures for Pictures; the lowest Price being fixed, without any Abatement.

LOST on Monday the 25th I fl.

Between Queen-Street, Cheapside, and Ludgate-Hill, A GOLD WAP H the Mkr's N on the Dial Plate, Gordon, London, with a Leather String, Brads, Swivels and a Bath Metal Seal, suppos'd to be dropt either in a Coach or coming out of it. If the Coachman or any one else will send the said Watch to George's Coffee-house, the upper End of the Hay market, shall have Five Guineas Reward and no Questions ask'd; and if offered to be sold or pawn'd, pray stop it, and give Notice as above, and you shall have the same Reward.

DESERTED from Lieut. Col. Rich. Maitland's Company, in his Majesty's Third Regiment of Foot Guards, George Ball, born in Colchester, a Weaver by Trade, Aged 29 Years, Height 5 Foot 8 Inches and half without Shoes, dark brown lank Hair, strait Body and Limbs; his Wife now keeps a House in Maiden-Lane, in Southwark. Whoever brings him to Capt. Edison at the Savoy within 10 Days after the Date hereof, shall have Two Guineas Reward besides the Benefit of the Act of Parliament.

To be SOLD,

At the Sign of the Queen Elizabeth Elm-Tree, at the Turnpike at Little Chelmsford.

A very good PUBLIC HOUSE, with Stabling, skittle-Ground and Garden, and all other Conveniences, Leasehold. Enquire at the said House.

LOST on Friday the 8th Inst. in Smithfield,

A small MEMORANDUM BOOK, bound in rough Calf, wherein were several Accounts, the Particulars written in Characters, some Remarks of Measurements, and a Law-Cafe with Council's Opinion thereto. Whoever brings it to Mr. Thos Gamul, Stationer near the Temple Church, shall have Five Shillings Reward and no Questions asked; it being of no Use but to the Owner; nor will any greater Reward be given for it.